Masculinity and Dominance: An Eco-Feminist Study of *This Is Not That Dawn, The Sea of Innocence* and *When I Hit You*

SHORT SYNOPSIS

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Certificate

I hereby declare that the short synopsis entitled "Masculinity and Dominance: An Eco-Feminist Study of *This Is Not That Dawn, The Sea of Innocence and When I Hit You*" is being submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English under School of Media Studies and Humanities of Manav Rachna International Institute of Research & Studies, Faridabad, during the academic year 2024-25.

It is a bona fide record of original work carried out under the supervision of Dr. Sujata, Professor and has not been submitted in full or part to any other university or institute for degree or diploma. Further, it is certified that the short synopsis is plagiarism free and proof has been submitted.

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Abstract

From time immemorial men have used muscular power to assert superiority over women, perpetuating patriarchal control through multifaceted abuse. The home, often seen as a haven, can tragically become a place of abuse for women, through domestic violence and other physical abuse. The worst form of violence against women, however, is sexual abuse with the most severe manifestation as rape. Rape is an application of brut physical force to quench the uncontrolled sexual urge of men to supposedly available women. In its other version, it becomes a deliberate means to intrude the territory of their male opponents by 'dishonoring' women – men's honor symbol. These acts of violence are ways men reinforce women's subordinate status, reflecting the same patriarchal forces that exploit nature.

The research is grounded in three novels: *This Is Not That Dawn*, *The Sea of Innocence*, and *When I Hit You*. These books illuminate the cultural and historical dimensions of the forms of violence against women. The research will investigate the implications of such violence, including trauma, psychological instability, and emotional suffering. The research aims to examine violence against women through the lens of Ecofeminism, with a focus on domestic and sexual abuse. Ecofeminism offers a profound lens to examine the interconnected oppressions of women and nature under patriarchal systems. It posits that the exploitation of nature and the subjugation of women are deeply linked, both stemming from patriarchal concepts that prioritize dominance, control, and power. This framework challenges the hierarchical dichotomies of man/woman and culture/nature, emphasizing the need for mutual liberation. By analyzing the resonance between women's oppression and ecological degradation, the study highlights the shared struggle for emancipation, as advocated by both Feminist and Ecological movements. The study is an attempt to deepen scholarly understanding of patriarchal violence and its broader ecological, sociocultural, and literary implications.

Keywords: *Domestic Violence, Ecofeminism, Gender, Muscular Dominance, Patriarchy, Rape, Women's Subjugation*

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Introduction

Nature and women- both have all along been on the direct onslaught of man. It is the basic trait, on which patriarchy thrives on, i.e. by subduing both of them; man asserts his prominence, in the family, the society and on the earth at large. The proposed research, titled **Masculinity and Dominance: An Eco-Feminist Study of *This Is Not That Dawn, The Sea of Innocence and When I Hit You*** works on the premise of an overriding affinity between the subjugating of woman and violation of Nature- both by use of muscular power of man. The research is based on the hypothesis that violence against women is the basis tool to subdue and demoralize the women so as to put them on persistent secondary position. This has been the same tool utilized by man to overcome Nature. Hence, the research calls for an eco-feminist analysis of violence against woman to assess its nature and consequences. The research proposes to explore this violence in overall socio-cultural context of India. Eco-feminist analysis will be done with special reference to three modern/ contemporary texts, *This Is Not That Dawn, The Sea Of Innocence* and *When I Hit You,* hence, taking opportunity to explore the violence against women in historical and mythical background. The muscular edge of man over the woman finds its overriding manifestation in different types of physical violence, such as physical and sexual abuses, domestic violence, molestation, rape and many more.

'Domestic abuse' is a term usually discussed and considered a serious form of violence against woman. This form of violence got ample portrayal in literary texts, pointing out the issues of gender inequality as well as unequal opportunities for men and women in social, political andeconomical arenas. The worst form of physical abuse has been rape that shatters the whole being of the victim.

The body of women which according to myths was treated as pure and they were considered to be deities, has overtime flipped over. Men have learnt that they could control not only women but even Nature and Natural elements by application of brute physical force. Their lust for dominance goes on accelerating so that they can maintain their hierarchical position Economic inequality is the most notable issue of times. The conditioning of women's minds and body is done in such a way that they could not take notice of such disparities for a long time and even if they did, the 'absence of voice' was

what silenced them. Any piece of work that takes up the work of breaking silence on sexual violence is demeaned and not considered to have any universality, for it is only women who are known to suffer. Rape, another major theme of domestic violence is either presented as some minor incident or comes across as romanticized. To say, the theme of rape as a tool to suppress women not always gets the kind of encouragement to surpass it as an incident of social stigma. What needs to be done is to concede such themes as 'universal' rather than 'personal'.

Man has been subduing and exploiting Nature since the prehistoric times for satisfying his basic needs as well as for fulfilling his lust for luxury and power. The proposed research is designed to explore the parallel between subjugation of women and that of nature by men. Eco-feminism reinstates the fact that at one point in time, the world was female-centered. Women deities were paid respects, nature was widely worshipped but as the patriarchal society developed the pre- conceived notions were dropped off and men prioritized themselves. This ideological shift led to the separation of man with nature. They not only misused their power to completely take the matriarchal society out of the picture by oppressing women but also they drew similarities in women and nature. This theory of Eco-feminism rose from the idea that women's values are different from men but close to nature. It redefines women traits by respecting women as women, i.e. by accepting their ability to nurture life.

Women work in conjunction with nature, while men because of their high societal position try to seek control over women and nature. Eco-feminism considers feminine values as virtues that are required to evolve and survive from the shackles of patriarchy and hierarchy. It posits that the function of patriarchal society is to control the animal, the natural and the feminine. It tries to examine the patriarchal domination over women and nature suggesting that all living beings are to be understood as interdependent. Thus, the research will look upon this theory as the most important, to enrich the topic of our thesis and have much broader view of how the oppression has been deeply enrooted in our society.

The present research will work on the study of female characters in the selected texts that are based on the problem of this controlling relationship of men with women and nature.

The women have found their voice in the writers' works, not just in the works of female writers. There is an exemplary work done in this theme by male writers as well. The idea that this thesis will follow is to explore the dimensions of oppression against women and work against them taking into consideration the surrounding theories.

Eco-feminism weaves ecology and feminism by addressing both the exploitation of nature and women's liberation.

Feminism

Female subjugation as will be discussed in this research is a tool of patriarchy that leads to women being restricted from the society. This theme needs to be looked not only as an individual act of violence but the whole psychic working that is responsible for such acts to happen in the first place. Feminism is directly related to the theme of domestic violence because one of the underlying principles of Feminism is 'to give voice' or 'break the silence'. How the men-imposed inequalities were presented as justifiable, but women have been suffering for so long because of these very practices of patriarchal society to oppress women.

The feminist theory works on finding solutions to the exploitative attitudes propagated by the patriarchal mindset. Feminism came as a wave first in European countries and later spread to Indian culture. Its ideals were that it worked for women's liberation by looking at the opportunities given to women in all spheres of life. It views rape, sexual harassment, abortion against the will of women, and female feticide as tools used by men to assert their dominance over women. The idea is not only to help the oppressed gender to overcome what they had suffered but also to present it to the society for it to be corrected. Feminist theories do not work on inverting the relationship of these two genders or render man to be an inferior being. It tries to rid us of the polarity between men and women by ensuring that both genders share the same strengths and weaknesses and are equally capable. The patriarchal constructions of gender based disparity are seen to be the pillar of rape and crimes as such. Radical feminists say that they use rape as a mechanism to strengthen their male power in the society and their defense is that women's body is meant for reproductive uses.

Ecofeminism

This theory of ecofeminism relates women to nature. It includes the basic ideals of feminism that are: equality amongst all genders and constructing non-patriarchal structures but what is unique about this type is that it spreads and is aware of the similarities that women share with nature. The philosophy that it examines is - like the patriarchal society treats women as objects or mere bodily creatures who reproduce, it treats nature in pretty much the same manner where they misuse it according to their requirements. Men have considered themselves rational creatures who think there is a need to control everything around them. Thus, the urge to make things work, as they see fit. But eco feminism works on presenting that both nature and women are life givers, but men fail to see this and continue to exploit both. It says that women's liberation lies together with the freedom of nature and the way to do this is by unlacing the social status provided for both.

Women have been physically, emotionally and psychologically controlled by men and thus there has been an absence of this gender from both social and political circle. The capability of treating women as inferior continued to grow but in order to keep themselves at the top tier in hierarchy men had to ensure their mastery over nature as well. Men have always been considered to be the species that has reason, culture and mind where as the other half species, i.e., women have been associated to emotion, nature and body. Eco-feminist theory says that women and nature are interrelated because of women's ability to give birth and nurture life as nature does. To add to it some theorists might also believe that their own experiences as submissive beings and the roles they have been assigned can help them better understand the harsh treatment towards nature. It tries to examine the patriarchal domination over women and nature suggesting that all living beings are to be understood as interdependent. Thus, the research will look upon this theory as the most important, to enrich the topic of our thesis and have much broader view of how the oppression has been deeply enrooted in our society, from Indian context.

More theories would be discussed in the thesis that would elaborate on our topic and would extend the interconnection between ecology and feminism.

Voyeurism, a key term presenting the indirect sexual abuse done by men when they take pleasure in watching women being bodily abused. Sexual harassment at workplaces, rape, even marital rape and pornography all are patriarchal establishments that dictate women as victim. The issue with this theme in particular which sometimes arises is when we use graphic description or even language which is required to depict rape, it can be seen to become voyeuristic in nature. It is mainly because the thinking that revolves around the myths of rape, people are bound to view it as something wrong and provocative.

There are certain theories as to why men are able to commit such crimes both against nature and women. These also will be taken into consideration because in the research, violence will not only be looked as a heinous crime in patriarchal ideology but what psychology is involved in it.

Gender Inequality/ Gender Based Hate-Crime

Women are socially controlled in many ways for it acts as a shield for the patriarchal society to maintain this system. They use violence as a mechanism to assert their control over women. Again, the objectification of women as mere sexual or reproductive beings can be understood as the underlying cause as to why women are more often harassed and are required to maintain their dignity especially in terms of their body. In terms of women's body as also discussed through the theory of eco-feminism their ability to nurture life is wronged when men fail to realize and see them as more than just their bodies and traits. It may seem to be empirically grounded so much so that nobody could realize this until people started to write about them and began discussing on the issue to uproot it from the system.

Muscular Dominance

Men from time in memorial have been understood to be creatures with strength. Child caring and household works were considered to be works of women and were identified with nature. Whereas, men saw them as prestigious because of their ability to do works like going to wars, hunting, killing and other activities like fighting for leisure. The superiority in genders was thus measured from the muscular dominance. But this does not end here, as men learned to see their traits as culture, reason, power and strength they

assigned traits to the other gender as emotional, body and irregular. By assigning such traits they claimed themselves to be the gender with intellect.

Thus, the broader aspect of the thesis is to look beyond the discourses of patriarchy with the help of feminist perspectives. It would do so, by overcoming the discriminations such as sexism, racism, etc. and also the contrasts/dichotomies like culture/nature, reason/emotion, mind/body and action/theory. The escape from these dualisms is very much necessary because it is these aspects that the society has been working on, and to bring a change women have to act directly on these socially constructed logic.

Here are the texts that I will be taking up for my research and a brief view of how I plan to link them to eco-feminism.

***This Is Not That Dawn* (2010) (Translation of Hindi novelist Yashpal's *Jhootha Sach* (1958))**

The novel 'This is Not That Dawn' is a translated work from Hindi language written by Yashpal. But in the translation it is ensured that the work does not lose its true essence. Yashpal has tried to illuminate the darkness women were buried under, particularly during The Partition. He has not only written about the sufferings brought upon women by men of other religion but also how they were rejected by their own families. The novel demonstrates how in the name of God and religion, people used uncontrolled ways and took millions of lives. The bloodbath as noted in this history of division was just a form of revenge of Hindus and Muslims against each other but to no benefit. The psyche of almost every human being was affected and its traces can still be found amongst people of these religions and even the ongoing disparity between the nations of India and Pakistan.

The author has specifically focused on the women who suffered rapes. Other forms of violence that occurred like mass murders and displacements were duly noted and put down in records but the bodily abuse at the hands of the men during the Partition went unnoticed. There is no record of how many women were abducted and raped by men of other religions; even more so how many were raped in the name of marriages. This novel focuses on the female deference and in doing so it also becomes a critique against men who failed to stop the violence against women. Their masculinity or the fear of sully of

the family name did not allow them to stand up for the women of their own families or culture.

The writer was a true feminist in the sense he participated in many Socialist parties. Before putting the words into a text he did a complete research on the scenario outside especially the women bearings and sufferings. He tried to bring out the voice of women that was silenced either in death or other forms of brutality. For instance in a scene from the novel, where all abducted women are gathered one of them asks- “What bad karma is tormenting us?” This shows that the pain inflicted on them also feels a burden to these women. They blame themselves for what is not even close to their mistake. Thus, the violence suffered by them needed to be recognized and Yashpal did an exemplary job in putting such sensitive issue of women’s life that too in a conservative society.

***The Sea of Innocence* – By Kishwar Desai (2013)**

The text is filled to the brim with themes like feminism, drug usage, voyeurism, and political corruption. They may seem to be very common, but the darkness represented in the story is as deep as the sea and presents yet another episode of a heinous crime. Though in her works, the characters and plot is fictional, but the incidents Desai takes up are very much inspired from real life incidents. As in this story she tells the story of a girl named Scarlett in real life, and how she suffered abduction and continuous bodily abuse by her miscreants.

Simran Singh is the main character in her stories and she tries to resolve and get to the ends of the crime committed against Liza Kay, a young British girl, at the very shores of a beach in Goa. The videos that the protagonist receives where Liza is clearly intoxicated and molested is also one way in which the author tries to present the harsh reality which exists and how it not only affects the victim but also the reaction of people towards it. The story tries to reinstate the shock that such cases lead to but also ensures to do it the right way for its effect lessens when the incident is discussed far more and not in a justified manner and sometimes also the stunts pulled for publicity like spreading graphic images or unsuitable headlines.

The book's perseverance reads: “For Jyoti, Scarlett and the thousands of women who have been raped and murdered in India – in the hope that one day they will get justice”.

The author has tried to include all the aspects of human behavior as an attempt to reveal that the darkness with which humanity is suppressed needs to be talked about fearlessly. It is mostly the silence of the audience/people that gives strength for more such crimes to be committed as happens in the novel. Even the protagonist is threatened with her life if she continues with her investigation.

Desai has always been actively supporting feminism and helping women realize what they need, to hold an independent role in the society as whole. She demands a liberation movement for women to unite and have the rights they always deserved. The motive is to break free women of the shackles of patriarchy around them. Along with this, the economic independence can help women grow and go beyond the potentials they have in them. The most important of all, Desai, as also stated in eco-feminist theories; need people to respect and also fear the power of women as in the light of 'shakti'. Eco-feminism also works on this idea that women and nature, as in ancient times were prayed, should be once again given that same respect. As the patriarchal culture grew, the female Goddesses became subservient and they forgot to value female and nature. Now defying the patriarchy and having what is rightfully theirs, women can once again have a place of their own in the society.

***When I Hit You: or, a Portrait of the Writer as a Young Wife* – By Meena Kandasamy (2017)**

This novel is an attempt on breaking myths around modern and love marriage. Kandasamy through a fictional female protagonist presents that even though she is married off to a man she loves but she soon discovers him to be a misogynist. Along with the problems that she had to face because of her husband, she also fails to have the support of her parents. The father of the protagonist would not like to see her daughter getting divorce as she would then become a burden and it would besmirch their family. Her mother, on the other hand asks her to adjust and with time all her troubles would flutter away is a clear image of how women have been taught to adjust to the ways of society that runs on patriarchal ideology.

The narrator's plight is she is not supposed to have a life of her own. Her husband does not allow her to pursue the passion of becoming a writer. There is no respect for the

sexual desires of her own, it is only meant for the husband. She is left in isolation for the whole day with her thoughts, and at night she is forced to have sex with her husband. Thus, she is also a victim of marital rape. She tries to write, because for her only words are what can support her through the trauma being imposed on her.

The narrator is a feminist herself but because of the ill responses of the society she is forced to become silent. But the realization to fight for her own self reignites in her. She understands the stark truth that her body is being used as a tool to tame her into becoming a woman only for her husband. Besides being a battered wife and being robbed of her identity she decides to keep her womb empty, as a clear indication to the society that she will not bear the burden of her husband. And the pain inflicted on her in varying forms of violence she cannot let her child be a part of all this. She finds an escape through words and it also made her feel powerful for she could write about the violence afflicted on her. Writing gave her courage to live a life which she was afraid to live in reality.

Literature Review

1. **Millet, Kate. *Sexual Politics.* Columbia University Press, 2016**

Gender as a Political Issue: Highlights how patriarchal systems assign gender roles to maintain power hierarchies, linking directly to the thesis's aim of examining tools of patriarchy.

Cultural Conditioning: Explores how societal norms perpetuate male dominance and female subjugation, relevant to the thesis's analysis of patriarchal ideologies.

Overcoming Patriarchal Restrictions: Focuses on dismantling societal rules that oppress women, aligning with the themes of resistance in the thesis.

2. **Mies, Maria and Shiva, Vandana. *Ecofeminism*. Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1993**

Interconnected Oppressions: Explores parallels between women's subjugation and environmental degradation, forming the theoretical foundation for the thesis.

Critique of Capitalism and Globalization: Examines how patriarchal systems exploit both women and nature for economic gain, linking to the thesis's focus on systemic oppression.

Empowerment Through Ecofeminism: Advocates for women's liberation alongside environmental conservation, tying into the thesis's exploration of mutual resistance.

3. **Diamond, Irene.** ***Fertile Ground: Women, Earth and the Limits of Control.*** **Beacon Press, 1997**

Questioning Feminism: Critiques preconceptions in feminist movements, adding depth to the thesis's analysis of feminist resistance to patriarchy.

Control Over Reproductive Rights: Examines patriarchal control over women's bodies, relevant to themes of rape and bodily autonomy in the thesis.

Ecological and Feminist Intersections: Discusses fertility and agriculture, aligning with the Ecofeminist perspective of the thesis.

4. **Brownfiller, Susan.** ***Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape.*** **Open Road Media, New York, 2013**

Rape as a Tool of Power: Explores how rape is used to assert male dominance, a central theme in the thesis.

Blaming the Victim: Analyzes societal prejudices against survivors, relevant to the thesis's examination of cultural and psychological impacts of violence.

Patriarchal Violence: Frames rape as a systemic issue, resonating with the thesis's focus on violence as a mechanism of control.

5. **Butalia, Urvashi. *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India.* Navi Mumbai: Penguin Books India, 1998**

Partition Trauma: Highlights gendered violence during the Partition, tying into the thesis's exploration of historical contexts of oppression.

Women as Collateral Damage: Discusses how women's bodies became sites of violence for communal revenge, linking to themes of subjugation in the thesis.

Silenced Histories: Brings attention to the voices of marginalized women, aligning with the thesis's aim to amplify silenced narratives.

6. **Madhuresh. *The Social Purpose of Yashpal, Indian Literature, vol.11, Sahitya Akademi.* 1968**

Social Critique in Literature: It explores Yashpal's works as critiques of societal evils, aligning with the thesis's use of literature to analyze patriarchy.

Focus on Women's Suffering: Highlights how Yashpal addresses gendered violence, directly supporting the thesis's examination of violence as a tool of oppression.

7. **Desai, Kishwar. *India has become very cruel towards its women. London School of Economics.* 2013**

Contemporary Gender Violence: Explores real-life incidents of violence against women, reflecting the thesis's focus on the socio-political dimensions of patriarchy.

Breaking Silence: Advocates for women's liberation and societal accountability, resonating with the themes of resistance and empowerment in the thesis.

8. **Friedan, Betty. *The Feminine Mystique.* Penguin Modern Classics, 2010**

Challenging Domestic Roles: It critiques the societal expectation that women find fulfillment only in marriage and motherhood, resonating with the thesis's exploration of the cultural conditioning that subjugates women.

Breaking Gender Norms: Questions the roles imposed on women and promotes their empowerment, linking to the Ecofeminist emphasis on overcoming patriarchal constructs.

Women's Voices and Potential: Advocates for women to reclaim their agency and achieve self-actualization, aligning with the thesis's focus on women finding their voices against oppression.

Broad Area of the Research

The violence against women and their oppression is nothing new. They have been bearing the burden of patriarchy for so long now that they have realized the need to voice their opinions. The social construct of man's superiority has what made women to abide by the roles assigned to them. To free them from the social norms of society women needed something that could set a clear pattern of what and how they should take stand for themselves. Feminist studies have challenged the oppression that has been taken for granted. Feminism tries to work for the basic rights and equality amongst all genders. The theory of feminism is classified into several other forms each focusing on a different issue of the disparities women faces. It tries to work against the set discourses of women delineation. Even in texts the representation of women has been held in defiant position.

As discussed in eco-feminism men have the unchallenged position, and in order to maintain it this way they had to build capability to even take in control the nature. Ecofeminism is the most successful ecological and feminist movement. It looks at nature and women as living beings interlinked together because of their ability to nurture life. Theorists believe that women oppression cannot be looked in single terms but it includes the ecological aspects. They are also of the view that it is women who can understand the domination of nature at the hands of men for they themselves have been suffering of the 'absence of voice' and are part of the same exploitative attitudes. It is the patriarchal thinking and the hierarchical position of men that makes them want to perceive every other living creature as their subordinate. Environmentalism and women oppression both these terms are linked together through eco-feminism. Maria Mies and Vandana Shiva describing ecofeminism as:

"Ecofeminism is about connectedness and wholeness of theory and practice. It asserts the special strength and integrity of every living thing ... We see the devastation of the earth and her beings by the corporate warriors, and the threat of nuclear annihilation by the military warriors, as feminist concerns. It is the same masculine mentality which would deny us our right to our own bodies and our own sexuality, and which depends on multiple systems of dominance and state power to have its way." (33)

Objectives of the Research

1. To examine various forms of abuse patriarchy forces on women through physical dominance in the selected novels**.**
2. To explore the interconnected subjugation of women and nature through the lens of Ecofeminism in the selected novels.
3. To assess the implication of violence on women and ecology with reference to the selected novels.
4. To contribute to the discourse on Ecofeminism and gender studies by demonstrating how Indian literature uses the framework of interconnected oppressions to address broader sociopolitical and ecological issues.

Research Methodology

The research adopts a qualitative approach, focusing on interpretative and exploratory methods to analyze the selected texts: *This Is Not That Dawn*, *The Sea of Innocence*, and *When I Hit You*. These novels are examined through the lens of Ecofeminist theory, which serves as the central framework for the study. By exploring the interconnected oppression of women and nature under patriarchal systems, the research seeks to uncover thematic parallels and sociocultural insights within the narratives.

The study employs **thematic analysis** to identify recurring motifs of violence, subjugation, and resistance in the selected texts. This involves a detailed exploration of how various forms of abuse - such as domestic violence and rape, are used as tools of control within patriarchal societies. These themes are further contextualized within the

socio-historical realities of Indian culture, including the partition and contemporary gender issues.

A **comparative analysis** of the three novels forms a key part of the methodology, enabling an evaluation of how different authors portray the psychological and emotional impact of violence on their female protagonists. This analysis highlights the shared struggles and distinct strategies of resistance depicted in the texts, providing a nuanced understanding of gendered oppression and agency.

The research also integrates **textual analysis**, focusing on character development, narrative techniques, and symbolic elements that reflect the broader sociopolitical commentary of the novels. This is supplemented by a review of historical and cultural contexts, particularly the patriarchal ideologies underpinning both gendered and ecological exploitation.

To ground the study in a broader theoretical framework, the research engages critically with feminist and Ecofeminist texts, including foundational works by Maria Mies, Vandana Shiva, and Susan Griffin. This critical engagement not only supports the analysis but also seeks to add new perspectives to the discourse, enriching the existing understanding of Ecofeminism in Indian literature.

Overall, the research combines literary, cultural, and theoretical approaches to explore the deep-seated dynamics of oppression and resistance, aiming to contribute meaningful insights to gender and ecological studies.

Proposed Research Outcomes

1. The proposed research work is expected to explore various aspects related to women's subjugation in conventional patriarchal society and, thereby, result in some very significant findings related to the same.

2. It is sure to throw light on various forms of violence against women by men as well as by fellow women as a means to dominate and subjugate them.

3. It is deemed to contribute to understanding the innate psyche of patriarchy to dominate and subjugate women.

4. The research is likely to dismantle the image of women as weak, homely, and emotional as projected in society and in the writings by introducing theories to present the reality.

5. It is expected to give insight into the culture by analyzing texts from the Indian subcontinent and also into how the theory of Ecofeminism works, i.e., by relating women with nature and treating them as objects that can be controlled.

6. It is envisioned to bring even more value to the theory of ecofeminist by adding a new perspective to it and by establishing its applicability and significance in women's discourse and gender studies.

7. The proposed research work is sure to facilitate changes in society by highlighting the prevalent injustice and aberration in conventional patriarchal set-up.

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